Vol. XXXII No. 9,854.

THE STATE CANVASS.

ADDRESS OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. MORE THAN 55,000 LIBERAL REPUBLICANS IN

THE STATE—A CALL FOR ENERGETIC AND PATRIOTIC ACTION. HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK STATE LIBERAL, REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, ST. NICEOLAS HOTEL, Oct. 26, 1872.

LABERAL REPUBLICANS! The day approaches when your ballots will decide whether honesty shall be bereafter rule in this Government, or whether it shall be anished utterly. Disappointment in the October elections has given way to a just confidence in our ascerf Liberal Republicans, more than \$5,000 strong, equal, f the State without reference to New-York and Kings, which, we assure you, will fairly versaries depended for their majority is broken nay expect that the City of New-York will give Indiana, and Illinois cheer us with tidings of confidence of their States will make the solid Southern Greeley vote o elect him. Such also is our deliberate judg-

Our enemies, in distress, are resorting to every variety of fraud for the means of stifling your votes. The conferfeits and forgeries of October are in preparaflow through the State. In the city, gamblers' "pools are run in the interest of Grant managers, and Custom ouse bets are freely offered, with the odd avor, as a cheap method of shaking your cour-

crais have comblised.
Liberal Ecoundicans t The fate of popular government bound up in these few days. They are yours, in which labor and decide. We look to you that Reconciliation, prification, and Amnesty—the great cause of Good wermment—be upheld by your strong and willing

By order of the State Committee, JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman Alfred Wilkinson, Secretary. JAMES B. SWAIN, ASSISTANT Secretary.

LITTLEJOHN DISPOSES OF MURPHY.

THE SLANDERS OF THE EX-COLLECTOR PRO NOUNCED INFAMOUSLY FALSE. following letter is addressed to The

The following letter is addressed to The Ossecgo Commercial Advertiser:

In your paper of the 29th inst, you publish a letter addressed to me, purporting to have been written by Thomas Murphy of New-York. Having been designed by its author, and issued just upon the eve of the election, to prejudice the public mind in this Assembly District, I must condescend to notice it.

Entertaining, personally, no unkind feeling toward Mr. Murphy, I still have left it my duty in this Presidential canvass to refer to him as finstrating a class of Federal appointments, whether viewed in the light of qualifications or personal character, unfit to have been made,

and reed government, and in a manner, and respectful, I trust, to the views at large class of personal and past po-now support Gen. Grant. lates the proprieties which govern in their intercourse with each other

It has been my good fortune, during many years of my business life, to six young men and friends, many, and very many times, by my endowment, but have never believed they were under obligations by reasons thereof to do bidding or that they were found estopped from criticising my fitness for holding places of public trust, or any official acts.

Were I, like Mr. Murphy, in violation of the amenities of life, disposed to parade before the public, acts of kindness to him at a time anter-or to that in which he won his present unenviable notoriety, I might remind him of efforts to aid him at a period when he stood greatly in need.

mecd.

Mr. Murphy's charge that I am a "traitor to my principles and my party" comes with fill grace from a man who was prominent in the great fizzle—the Philadelphia movement—got up to indure Andy Johnson and disrangt the Republican party, and who in a moment of disappointment separated from his party and supported disappointment separated from his party and supported John T. Hoffman for Governor. I may add that I recognize the fact that a man may be

I may add that I recognize the fact think man may be a "traitor to principle," but as the platforms adopted by the two great political organizations opposed to each other in this canvass are so similar, a citizen may support either and maintain his consistency and integrity. The choice is rather between the candidates for the Presidency, and not between the principles of the consistency parties.

I do not recognize the fact that a man can be a "traitor to party" when that party and all its past record are prostituted to the support of and controlled by such men as Mr. Murphy and his immediate associates. D. C. LITTLEJOHN,

PLEA FOR PEACE,

AN OLD LETTER FROM MR. GREELEY TO PRESI-DENT LINCOLN-WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF RECONCILIATION.

At a large Liberal meeting in the Methodist church at Union, Broome County, on Oct. 29, Mr. Ed-ward F. Jones delivered an address, in the course of

enurch at Union, Broome County, on Oct. 29, Mr. Edward F. Jones delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

I hold in my hand an extract cut from The Elmira Advertuer of last week. It is a letter from Horace Greeley to President Lincoln, dated July 7, 1864, and it is being made as an argument against the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency It is as follows:

I venture to remind yee that our bleeding, beakingt, showed hip country which longs for practor—shaders at the prospect of fruk consciptions, of further wholessic dervatation and of new dren of human blood; and a wide-spread conviction that the Government and its promonent supporters are not anxious to select, and do not improve proferred opportunities to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen, is doing great harm new, etc., etc. Do not, I postunite to scheen and postunite to scheen

contractors; it was the gold speculators; it was those who fattened on human blood!

ADMINISTRATION LOGIC.

GEN. WOODFORD AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY. The Grant Republicans of Brooklyn held their last grand rally of the campaign at the Academy of Music last night. The Academy was well filled, and many prominent supporters of the Anministration ocnupled the platform. J. S. T. Stranahan presided, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were

John A. Taylor, the first speaker, briefly defended th Administration, and, sulogizing Gen. Grant, appealed to young men to raily to the support of the Republican candidates, who truly represented the party of reform

was glad that this political contest was drawing to a close. It had been sullied with personalities in which he did not intend to indulge; but he would quietly review the political field. After sketching the rise and history of the Republican party from the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he said that he would frankly admit Missouri Compromise, he said that he woold Hankey statist that if there is now any had government, any failure to collect the revenue, any financial mismanagement or neglect to enforce the laws the Republican party is responsible for it; but if rebellion has been crushed, freedom given to the slave, and the foreign relations maintained on a just and honorable footing; or if the world now looks to this country as the guiding star of progress and civilization, the Republican party is equally responsible, for it has effected all this. Gov. Woodford admitted that there are evils in the Civil Service, but said that they are the slow growth of many years, and the results of political contest. He culogized the financial administration of the Government claiming that through Gen. Grant's minagement gold had been reduced from 180 to 113. He defended the Indian policy and the settlement of the Alabama Claims, and eredited Gen. Grant with hearty submission to the will of the people in his abandoment of the Santo Domingo scheme. He chscussed the One-term principle, and insisted that a good President should have two terms, a poor President one term, and numeration he claimed that Mr. Greeley's platform is not only in direct conflict with the principles of the Equibican party, but also with the Constitution of the United States. Personalities he heartly deplored, and had nothing to say against the personal character of the distinguished head of the condition ticket.

A. W. Denny was introduced, and entered into a defense of Gen. Pix. After reviewing the late civil war, he said that in the present contest civilization is at stake, the comment schools of the State are at stake, law and order are at stake, and that all the lessness of this campaign are the lessues of the war. He said further

A constitutional amendment, extending the term of office of the Commissioners of Appeals for two recommend their fellow-citizens to vote for it. The new Court of Appeals was organized later than was contemplated by the Constitutional Convention, and began with a heavy calendar of arrears. The adoption of this mendment will, it is hoped, enable that Court to keep abreast with the current appeals, and thus prevent rula

CHAS. O'CONOR. HENRY NICOLL.
WM. M. EVARTS. JNO. SLOSSON.
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT. JNO. E. PARSONS.
JAMES C. CARTER.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

The Independent Democratic Association of the Sixteenth Ward, at a meeting held, yesterday, in the

E The German Grant Republican Central Committee held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms

Augustus Rapelyea, independent candidate for the Assembly in the Hid District of Queens County, L. I., has withdrawn. The Grant Republicans of Queens County will hold a mass meeting at the Agricultural Fair Grounds, Mineola, to-day, at 1 p. m. Addresses will be made by the Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis, A. W. Thayer, and Henry J. Soudder.

The Tammany Hall Election District Committees of the XVIth Assembly District met, last evening, at Jefferson Hall, No. 253 Avenue A. Reports of the

Another mass meeting of the Liberal Re publicans and Democracy of Brooklyn will be held in the Academy of Music and Brooklyn Hali this evening, and every preparation has been made for the occasion by the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the General committees. The meeting at the Academy will be addressed by Gov. Hefiman, the Hon. J. S. Taayer, the Hon. W. C. De Witt and others, and that 44 Brooklya Hall by the Hon. E. O. Perrin, the Hon. P. C. Carbett, the Hon. George G. Reynolds, the Hon. John G. Schumaker, the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, and others.

THE BROOME COUNTY LIBERALS HARD AT WORK

-GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: For our final report I would say that there has been no defection in the Liberal ranks in Broome County. The few Democrats who were inclined Broome County. The few Democrats who were inclined to stay at homethave been visited by leaders of their own party, and so far as is known they will do their duty next Tuesday. A truer set of men than our Liberal Republicans never existed in any party. The campaign has been an active one, and we hope for good and immediate results. Meetings have been hold in every school district on an average of once a week for the last four or five weeks. On Taesday night the Hon. Milo Goodrich and Gen. Edward F. Jones addressed a large and very appreciativegandience at Union. The Methodist Church was filled to overflowing, and many went away unable to get inside the doors. Way unable to get inside the doors. Binghanton, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1872.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

Owing to the changes by the new apportionment the Congress elections in New-Jersey this year will be of unusual interest and uncertainty.

THE CAMDEN OR FIRST DISTRICT. In this district, which is the only one which remains unchanged, there is a strong Republican majority, Hazelton, who is up for reflection, receiving 2,740 majority. The Liberal's have nominated the Rev. Oscar A. Clute, an able and highly respected gentleman, but there seems to be little hope of his election. THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Although this district was carried by Samuel C. Forker, Democrat, at the last election by a small majority, the removal of Monmouth County to the IIId Dis-trict renders it doubtful ground, with chances in favor of the Administration party. Mr. Forker has given great satisfaction to his constituents, and the Liberals are mak ing strenuous efforts to reëlect him. His majority be fore was 447. The Liberal Republican element is very strong in Mercer County, and may prove strong enough

to insure a victory. Mr. Forker's opponent is Samuel C.

Dobbins, a very respectable gentleman, but not a man who would make much of a figure as a legislator. THE THIRD DISTRICT. This comprises the counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, and Union, and will, t is thought, be carried by the Liberals. The opposing candidates are John H. Patterson (Lib.), and Amos Clark, jr. (Adm.)

THE FOURTH DISTRICT. This is strongly Liberal, the counties which compose it—Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex— having in 1868 given an aggregate Democratic majority of 4,265. Both candidates-Robert Hamilton (Lib.), and Frederick A. Potts-are new men.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT,

This is a very doubtful district, comprising Morris, Passaic, and Bergen, which gave an aggregate majority in 1868 of 97 Rep., and in 1871 of 513 Dem. The candidates are Abram B. Woodruff (Lib.), and William Waiter Phelps (Adm.)—both good men. THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The contest in this district, which comprises Essex County, has been a very warm one and the result is very doubtful, depending largely upon the German vote of Newark. The Liberals have nominated and vigorously sustained the Hon. John M. Randall, and the Administrationists have nominated ex-Gov. Marcus L.

Ward. In 1868 the county gave a Republican majority of

1,182, and in 1871 the Democrats carried it by 513. THE SEVENTH DISTRICT. Hudson County composes this district and is

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.-TRIPLE SHEET.

overwhelmingly Liberal. It was carried by the Democrats in 1868 by 4,108 majority, and in 1871 by 2,056 major ity. The Liberals have made a thorough canvass with Noah D. Taylor as their candidate, and the Grant party hus made a strong effort to secure the election of Isaac W. Scudder. Mr. Taylor's election seems assured.

MISS DICKINSON IN JERSEY CITY.

There was a large Liberal Republizan rally last evening in Catholic Institute, in Third-st., Jersey apacity, a large portion of the audience consisting of actes, attracted thither not only by the general interest were supposed to feel in the Liberal cause, but by the fame of the eloquent defender of weman's rights and human rights of all kinds, George Clearbue was chosen Chairman, and opened the reason as an old Republican for choosing the party of Summer and Trumbuli rather than that of Tremain and Many had thought it strange that he should have taken and maintained a position opposed by so many of his old friends and some of his relatives; but opelessly diseased it would be his duty to cut us he had cut himself aloof from his old party

POLITICAL INCIDENTS. Grant registry frauds in Camden City, N.

J., are being vigorously ferreted out. In one insta

voters have registered in the 1st Assembly District of

The Noah D. Taylor Democratic Club of the IVth Assembly District, Jersey City, raised a large transparency at the headquarters, in Gundermann's transparency at the headquarters, in Gundermann's
Hall, Palisade-ave., last night, Liberal and Democratic
meetings in New-Jersey were addressed, last night, as
follows: At Camden, by Col. John McChure and Osear
Clute; at Rahway, by Col. Isaac R. Wilson; at Newton,
by Col. J. R. Frece; at Farancus, by Col. Harris; at
Union Hill (German meeting), by Gustave Researc; at
Mount Holly, by L. M. Coates; at Vineland, by Col.
Stiger; at Kappes Hull, No. 223 Grove-st., Jersey City,
by Adam Beck; at Junction Central Railread, by
Anthony Higgins; at Flemington, by Leo Miller and
John T. Bird.

FOREIGN NEWS

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG PROROGUED. BEELIN, Friday, Nov. 1, 1872.

Gen. von Roon, Minister of War, to-day read before the Chambers a message from the King of Prussla proroguing the session of the Landtag.

PRESIDENT THERS DOES NOT WANT HIS OFFICE FOR LIFE. PARIS, Friday, Nov. 1, 1872.

The Secretary-General M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, in reply to numerous correspondents, states that M. Talers does not desire to be made President for life-The German troops have evacuated Epernay.

ELECTION OF A RADICAL TO THE VICE-PRESI-DENCY OF THE CONGRESS. Madrid, Friday, Nov. 1, 1972.

Señor Mosquera, a member of the Redical party, has been elected Vice-President of the Congressthe lower branch of the Cortes-to fill the vacancy ansed by the resignation of Schor Sahneren. The vote was 142 for Schor Mosquera, against 115 for his opponent.

SWITZERLAND.

INTERFERENCE OF THE POPE IN THE CHURCH

ROME, Friday, Nov. 1, 1872. The Pope has resolved to defend the cause of the Church of Geneva against the decree of the Swiss Government, forbidding the exercise of his Episcopal functions within Swiss territory by the recently appointed

BELGIUM. CONFERENCE OF JEWS.

BRUSSELS, Friday, Nov. 1, 1872.

A general conference of the Jews is in sesion in this city. The delegates of Roumann have laid efere it the condition of their people in the principalities. They propose to petition the Roumanian Chamber for full civil and political rights, and state that the intention of emigrating on masse to America has been

MRS. VINCENT COLYER DEOWNED.

DARIEN, Conn., Nov. 1 .- Mrs. Vincent Colrer, wife of the late member of the Indian Peace Com-mission, was drowned yesterday while driving over the stream crossing the road to the island where they resided at Darien, Conu. She was returning alone, after having accompanied her husband to the cars on his way to visit the Klowa Indian delegation. The tide being unusually high, it is supposed she missed her way.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ON EMIGRATION TO

AMERICA.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Information has been re terived by the Department of State to the effect that the statement pub-lished in various newspapers in this country in July last that the German and had not pted stringent measures for that purpose, is dealed by the Government, which disclaims having issued orders interfering with or formedling the emigration of its clusters to this country.

PRODUCERS AGENCY IN THE OIL REGIONS. TITUSVIILE, Nov. 1 .- At the request of producers the bankers of the oil regions have held two meetings to the absert of us of regions have been two movings to consider in plan for a producers agency, published in The Transak on the 13th nit, and at the last meeting it was tabled by a unanimous vote. The resolution expresses confidence in it. The Heraid and The Courier of this city crit-cise the reheme as liable to create a designous monopoly. The pro-ducers are divided in opinion, and ancoess is doubtful. Cruse oil has de-clined about 50 cents per barrel since Monday.

VERDICT IN THE MARA CASE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 .- The jury in the case of James Kane for the murder of James Dougherty, companion of Hugh was rendered in the case of Henry Schoeffer, energed with the murder of Francis A. Meyers. Schoeffer's brother William was jointly indicted

with him, but has fied. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.. Gov. Noves of Ohio has issued a proclamation ating Nov. 25 a day of thanksgiving.The whaling bark Helen Snow of New-Bedford has arrived as an Francisco from the Arctic Ocean, Oct. 8, under the command of Officer J. Perry. She returns in good condition, with forty barrels of oil.

Lin the case of the Emma Mining Company agricant he Illinois Tunnel Company, in the Hid District Court of Utah, vaterilay, a jure was partially impached. It is expected that the case will last a long time. The case involves property of immeass value. ... In the case at Salt Lake City of Page agt, the Central Profite Rallman for \$50,000 damages for ejectment from the care, the jury diragreed and were disabstared. Julge McKean charged that the hondroad Company had a right to sell time tickets and enforce

....An apostate and blacksliding Mormon organi ration has been formed at Sail Lake City, and is called the Utah Line ing League. It is taking a strong hold on the people and is aprea rapidly. Its efforts are directed against the power of the priesthood

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .The music hall in Oxford, England, was de-... Six business houses in Plattsburg, Clinton County, Mo., were barned Oct. 22. Loss, \$13,000; insurance, \$13,000.

J. H. Snook, while insane, committed suicide Thursday night by jumping into the Mohawa River at Tribe's H.il., near Yonds, X. Y.

Fonds, N. I.

In the case of Jacob Tome against the Parkers-burg Railread Company, for money advanced on the fraudulent issue of certificates of store of the company by its freasurer, which has been on trial several weeks in the hoperior Court at Baltimore, the jury returned, posturdar, a verified for the ministell for file full amount. \$10,464.

CLOSING THE CAMPAIGN. FINAL LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC RALLY

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION-SPEECHES OF JOHN KELLY, ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, PATRICK C. CORBETT, AND OTHERS.

The series of mass and ratification meetings which has so signally marked the union of the Liberal more interest aroused, or a more thoughtful attention munity, and last evening's demonstration formed ne exception to the general rule of the Liberal campaign Thousands of citizens, constituting the brain, bone, and sinew of the metropolis, gathered in front of the entrance to the hall of the Cooper Union, and, patiently waiting until the doors were opened, swept into the vast chamber, filled it from the rostrum to the outer wails, and manifested by timely applause their appreciation of the pointed passages and logical deductions of the various speakers. Reform in the National, State, and municipal overnments, and the protection of all classes of citizens in the enjoyment of all their rights, appeared to be

the watchwords of the meeting.

The thousands who could not obtain admission to the hall gathered around a beautifully decorated stand that had been erected in front of the building. By the time the speakers had arrived at the stand the vast space was filled. Calcium lights at different points rendered lumstand. A huge bonfire in front of the Bible House did excellent service in tempering the high wind that whistled through the square. The stand itself was part depended rows of Chinese lanterns, lending to the whole a picturesque appearance.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Augustus Schell stepped ward and, calling the vast assemblage to order, said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have the honor to nominate as

your presiding officer to-night one whom you recognize as a good citizen, a sterling Democrat, and an honest man-the Hon. John Kelly.

The nomination was received with great applause by the people, who cheered their popular townsman for several minutes, as he came forward. Mr. Kelly, acknowledging the compliment, said:

SPEECH OF JOHN KELLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you upon seeing so large an assemblage this evening, and I assure you also that the meetings I have attended for the last week or ten days have been as large as the one I now see before me. [Applause.] This is an evidence to my mind, as it tion of the Mayoralty, and are determined to elect that homest man of vigorous intellect, Abraham R. Lawrence. [Applause.] The Reform party of this city is desirous, as its members say, of having an honest man in the Mayor's chair. Now, if it was honest in its pretensions when this gentleman was nominated by a politiorganization, although not being a me of the organization, the party would have fulfilled its intentions or pretensions by indersing our nomined But I am afraid that Mr. Lawrence's political opinio tid not agree with a majority of that Committee; in other words he was not supporting Gen. Grant for the Presidency [hisses], nor was he supporting Dix as Goving to say one word in disparagement of William F. Have-

Mr. Kelly then presented Mr. Lawrence.

SPEECH OF MR. LAWRENCE. MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The remarks which I have to make to you, to-night, will relate chiefly to municipal matters. I have been, as perhaps most of you are aware, engaged in speaking over this county, for the past two weeks, to my fellow-citizens of the different Assembly districts, and I now come before you, to-night, assembled in a general ratification meeting, to see, and I do see, that I am received with the same generosity. the same cordiality, as I have been received with in the idifferent Assembly Districts. [Applause.] My friends, it is a fact generally conceded that the government of the City of New-York has not worked harmoniously or smoothly for several years past. One of the great questions which is now being discussed by the records one of the great questions. liscussed by the people, one of the great questions which, I may say, is going to be settled by this election, is as to whether that want of harmony, that want of union, which is complained of, can be remedied, and the evils of which most of us admit the city has suffered, can be relieved. Now, my friends, various causes are can be relieved. Now, my friends, various causes are assigned for this want of harmony. Each man has his own theory in regard to it, and each man has his own remedy; but I, in my humble way, believe that the great difficulty is in the complication of our system, and isny to you, I believe that the great trouble with the City of New-York is that the powers of our officials are not hald down in the law as they ought to be. There are numerous laws and numerous amendments, and it is impossible for one, unless versed in all these matters, to ascertain what the powers of any officials are. My idea, gentlemen, is this: that we should at the outset, if we sock to relieve this difficulty, to remedy this evil, insist upon one harmonious, symmetrical charter, which shall point out, and contain in itself in detail as one harmonious whole, the powers of each officer of the city government, so that each man can take it and read it and understand it for himself. [Cries of Hear! Hear!]

A SYMMETRICAL CHARTER WANTED.

While I am on this point, my friends, permit me to say that, some time ago, last year or last Winter, a charter was proposed at the Legislature at Albany which did not, in my opinion, present this symmetry and harmony; it was a charter which made much more complicated and much more involved the powers of city officers than they are even under the present system. Now, centicit was a charter which made much more complicated and much more involved the powers of city officers than they are even under the present system. Now, genticemen, we have had many charters. The City of New-Yerk had its provincial charters, charters from the old British Crown, charters of Monigomery, charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charters of 1800, 1819, 1833, 1837, and last of all this charter swhich here on tain the proprietary rights of the corporation of the City of New-York. In regard to the charters which have been passed at different times in the Legislature, I would say, that while each had its peculiar features, they did not contain this principle which I think should animate them all—the principle of expressing in the charter itself, precisely what is the power and what is the duty of each officer. [Applause.] Now, gentlement, the present charter has in it many admirable features. With some amendments it might be made to present this harmony and unity of which I speak. But whether that be so or not, my idea, as I said before, and I reliterate it, is that the Charter of the City of New-York should be a harmonious whole, and should contain in itself a plain definition of the duty and power of each official in brief, concele, and yet comprehensive language, [Applause.] There is, gentlemen, however, one great defect in our present system, in our present charter (and I speak of it because I am appealing to you to-night for your suffrages for the office of Mayor of this city), and that is that that charter does not confer upon the chief Executive of the city the power which he ought to possess. [Applause.] The Mayor of the City of New-York, under

But my friends as I have to go to the other end of the city I must travel on in what I have to say to you. Now, lemen, there is one great question

the people, and particularly the people who live in the apper wards of our city, and that is the question of public improvements. We all know that large and extensive public improvements have been in contemplation and in progress for some time past, and the questions now asked is what will you do with these improvements it shall they be carried forward or shall they be stopped! I think, and I say it to you in all candor and sincerity, that they should ne carried on and completed as soon as possible. [Applause.] Not only, rentlemen, because it is necessary for the growth and expansion of this city, not only because it is necessary for the growth and expansion of this city, not only made to a large class of our population, who render in return valuable aid and work for us. [Applause.] I am in favor of carrying them out, of course as economically as can be, and carrying them out in their spirit and in their scope, in order that New-York may become what she ought to be, and what she will become, the most lofty and the most beautiful city on earth. (Applause.) There is another subject of which I would speak, one which comes home to all of us—to each one of us—and that is the question of transit by the northern and southern portions of the Island. I believe that

OPPOSITION OPINIONS,

body who is running for an office now is a reformer, ac-

the reporters are always correct]—[Laughter]—this can teleman who addressed the meeting said that the great question of the day was how to beat the Tammany nom; ince. [Laughter.]

Now I know which of these statements is correct. I think the latter is the true one. I have been around among the people, and I think that the prospects of the Tammany nominee are quite encouraging. [Cheers.] But this gentleman said, further, that your nominee was a very respectable gentleman, but that it would be better for him to seek some other position, such as the office of District Attorney or Corporation Counsel, or something of that kind. Well, now, even assuming that your nominee might be inclined to take either office, inasmuch as the nomination of District Attorney has been made, and inasmuch as we have a Corporation Counsel, I do not see how I could quite comply. Therefore I propose to run for Mayor, and we shall see on Theeday next what the result is. [Immense cheering.]

REFORM, FURE AND SIMPLE.

REFORM, PURE AND SIMPLE. Gentlemen, in the contest I have not assailed and I de not intend to assail any one. It is the right of any gentle man to present himself for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, and I claim for myself the same right as in

utions, prefacing them with a few remarks as follows: SPEECH OF A. S. SULLIVAN.

I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the words of my friend, Mr. Lawrence. The whole tone of his speech was one of absolute confidence, of hopefulness, and it brought to my mind a historic incident, a fact in connection with his own name, that I know will be welcomed by every gentleman here. The first association in the mind of New-Yorkers with

the name of Lawrence carries us down to the foot of Broadway, in front of Trinity Church, where there is a large monument stone to which every New-Yorker in

the name of Lawrence carries us down to the foot of Broadway, in front of Trinity Church, where there is a large monument stone to which every New-Yorker in due time takes his little boy, as to the sacred altar for an inspiration of patriotic ideas. He leads him up beside the legend there on the stone. He sees all over it curious images of cannon and sword and the drapery of the American flag, and upon it is the name of Commodore James Lawrence [applause], and the motto under it is the sentence uttered by him with his dving breath, and while the last few drops of blood remained in his heart—a sentence which has since become the animating cry to lead our navy on to a thousand victories. It was this, "Don't give up the ship?" [Great applause.]

The true old Lawrence blood runs in the Democratic veins of Abraham R. Lawrence to might. [Cheers.] Commodore Lawrence went into battle at the commencement of the brightest period in the history of America. Unprepared and taken by surprise he receives his death wound, standing gallantly to his gains, and while he was being carried down by the surgeon to a tent to stay his bleeding, his eyes dimming into death, still looking aloft at the colors which were floating, he said: "Whatever you do, don't give up the ship?" Since that day every American soldier has taken it for his maxim, and the as gone far to inspire the entire American people, to encourage them not rise above difficulties and to surmount obstacles—a motto, too, which I trust will be the watchword of the reformed, progressive, purified Democracy, who have assembled here in their majesty to-night. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Sullivan then read the resolutions as follows: Mr. Sullivan then read the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the City of New-York has reached such vast proportions in business, wealth, and general development, as to need the most comprehensive and enlightened administration of its affairs in order that its position in the civilized world may be maintained and advanced that the present chaotic condition of the legislation affecting its government cannot longer be continued without lasting detriment to its reputation and its prosperity. That it requires a charter in which the distribution of functions is assigned to appropriate departments, and the duties of the several officials clearly defined; that the Mayor should be elothed with sufficient power of appointment, removal and supervision to secure capable subordinates, and that he should then be held strictly accountable for the due execution of the laws and ordinances without interference from the General or State Governments beyond their legitlation is vicious, and should be altogether abandoned because valid claims can be collected by due process of law, and the color of the law.

Resolved, That the practice of auditing the accounts of city and county in the State legislation is vicious, and should be altogether abandoned because valid claims can be collected by due process of law, and the enforced payment of invalid claims is no better than robing under the color of the law.

Resolved, That we have faith in the ability, legal experience, and intimate requaintance with the affairs of the city possessed by our candidate for Mayor. Abraham R. Lawrence—qualifications which will enable him to make suitable suggestions for a charter adapted to the wants of the city, and that we believe he can and will discharge the executive duties of Mayor, if he is granted the power, with such energy, impartiality, and largeness of comprehension as are demanded by the wants of the metropolis of the country. We therefore recommend his election to our follow-citizens as the only practicable solution of the difficult ques Resolved, That the City of New-York has reached such

we heartily denounce the attempt which has been made to make the religious views of any candidate a test of his fitness for office.

Reselved, That while we are strenuous for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box, and are willing even at much personal inconvenience to submit to inquiries that would be otherwise ntolerable, we are opposed to all inquisition into family affairs, all invasions of the sanctity of the domestic circle, and all arbitrary arrests upon the mere suspicion of wrong intention. That we hereby exhort our fellow-citizons, whether native or foreign, to exercise their right of suffrage on the day of election without fear of sinterference or arrest, as the Democratic party of this city pledges itself to provide counsel and defend all persons who, being entitled to vete, shall be either denied this inestimable privilege, or upon whom any intunidation whatever shall be attempted.

Resolved, That we recommend to all voters, without regard to party, to cast their ballots in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution in the sixth arti-

, See Twelfth Pauc.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS SURE FOR GREELEY AND

KOERNER. THE LIBERALS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY-CON-STERNATION IN THE GRANT CAMP. [81 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 .- To-night finishes the active work of the Committees, although speaking by Trumbull, Koerner, Palmer, Blair, Schurz, and the Lab-eral host will continue until Monday night. The soundest men who make estimates based on absolute facts confirm the written returns of the Committees. Going out of Cook County, which embraces Chicago, with from 5,000 to 7,000, the State is secure to Koerner and Greeley by from 11,000 to 15,000 majority, allowing the atmost for Democratic defection.

Gov. Keerner declares his utmost confidence in the result, and from the testimony of his German fellow-citizens, heretofore the bulwark of the Republican or ganization, he makes no scruple to count the battle as certain in advance. Senator Trumbuil gives the same

Liberals quite as much as the solid Liberal vote of the Germans. On the other hand, bitter contention prevails in the Grant camp over the caucus nomination in several of the sure districts. Huribut's candidacy has weakened or the sure districts. Huriour's candidacy has weakened the Grant party enormously, and the mischief cannot be remedied at this late date.

In Chicago there will be a Liberal gain of three Cougressmen, and from 13 to 15 members of the Legislature. The Grant organs are in a freezy of apprehension, and heavy drains are making on the Castombouse people and other Government side. Gen. Logan has scarcely concealed his doubts, and the chief organ, The Inter-Ocean, is sounding a preparatory note looking to a reverse.

tion to predict a complete succession to the liquiday next.

The confusing question in this county of the liquiday and anti-liquor candidates has not affected the status the Liberais, as the point is one agitated by the Grapeople, and they must fight out their satvation on the line. If the thing operates in any visible direction insures an increased vote for Koerner and Greeley.

THE INDIANA LIBERALS AROUSED. GOV. HENDRICKS AT SEYMOUR-AN ENTHUSI-

ASTIC MEETING-REPUBLICANS CONVERCED BY HIS SPEECH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 1 .- To-day the Liberal party of Jackson County held one of the largest political meelings which has ever assembled in the county.

Large delegations came into this city from Brownstown Grassy Fork, Washington, Reading. Hamilton, and Salt Creck townships, with banners and music, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The crowd was estimated to number 5,000 persons. Gov. Hendricks was present, and delivered one of the most elequent addresses of the campaign. His speech was attentively listened to by the assembled multitude, and scores of Republicans who heard it expressed themselves as being onvinced that it was their duty as citizens to vote for Horace Greeley. The Democrats and Liberal Republic cans are full of enthusiasm, and we will cerealnly in-crease the impority for Greeley over Hendricke's vote at least 200. All over this section of Indiana the friends of Greeley and Reform are working with the greatest seal and with a determination to poll a full vote.

A LARGE AND IMPRESSIVE LIBERAL MEETING AT

LITTLETON-GRAFTON COUNTY THOROUGHLY AROUSED-SPEECH BY THEODORS TILTON.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE) LITTLETON, Nov. 1 .- The citizens of Bethle-

hem, Franconia, Haverhill, Bath, Dalton, Lisbon, White-field. Carroll, and other towns, turned out with full force to-day, to attend the Liberal meeting to be held in the town hall in this place. Two o'clock was the hoar

telegraphed to the Grant Committee at Concord on Wednesday the following: "We must carry Now-Hampshire for Grant on election day at all inazards." But if Mr. Chandler were to-day in his own State he would ston see that New-Hampshire is sure for Greeley at all inazards. [Prolonged applause, and cheers for Greeley, if Theodore Tilron was then introduced aimid applause, and spoke for two hours, giving a full history of Grant's Administration, the increase of door in the Southern States, the evasion of the whisky taxes by the Whisky Ring, etc.

In every town and county of the State the Liberals are hard at work. The Grant Committees are dooding every

hard at work. The Grant Committees are flooding every Post-Office with political documents for every cligon. The contest is warmer than at the State election has March, when the Republicans only carried the state by a small majority. Now that the Laberais and Democrats are working bard a large majority for Greeley and Brown is thought to be doubly sure.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRAUDS.

THE BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION CASES IN LU-ZERNE COUNTY-THE TRIAL POSTPONED-THE CONVICTION OF THE GUILTY ONES CER-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WILES-BARRE, Oct. 31 .- Much to the disappointment of the people in this section, the suite against Congressman Lazurus D. Shoemaker, Collector Floyd Assistant Assessor Gaines, and G. Mallory Miller, Collector of City Taxes, have been postponed to Nov. 22 The attorneys for the prosecution have found it almost impossible to secure the attendance of their witnesses. for obvious reasons, and are now endeavoring to decide whether they will prosecute the investigation before the Aldermen, or go to the Courts with the evidence already

Aldermen, or go to the Courts with the evidence already upon record.

It is probable that the latter plan will be adopted, as ft will more surely bring the cases to a conclusion. It is claimed that the testimony already given is swilleient to bind the parties ever, and it is quite certain that the ends of justice will not be defeated by delay. There is still quite a mass of testimeny that the presecution has a clue to and feels confident of being abis to bring before the Court. When Messrs. Shoemaker, Hoyt, Gaines, and Miller are disposed of attention will be turned to a consideration of the manner in which the naturalization court in this county performed its duties. It is alleged that a large number of illegal naturalization papers were issued, and the attorneys for the prosecution say that they are certain of obtaining some of them. The political frands and rascality in Luzerne County are to undergo a most searching investigation, and the guilty parties engaged in them cannot hope to escape the odium attached to their crimes. An outraged public sentiment will not be satisfied with any hair-way measures in this matter.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO THE DEMO-CRATIC MASSES,

CRATIC MASSES.

From The N. Y. Express.

It is safe to follow where honest, patriotic, and intelligent men lead, it is safe for all true Democratis to follow men like Seymour of New-York (who will give a reason to-night for the faith that is in him); like Buckalew and Packer, in Pennsylvania; like Parker and Randolph of New-Jersey; like Pendleton of Ghio, and Hendricks of Indiana. We know of no great Democratic leader in the country who does not now support the Liberal ticket with both an earnest and intelligent devotion. The political platform on which the candidates stand is both National and Democratic. It means self-preservation. It means affigovernment and self-preservation. It means Amnesty and Peace. It means the purification of the ballot, and an honest administration of public affairs. It means the restoration of the Union and of the Constitution, and the enforcement of criminal law against all Federal. State, and local thieves. Hence the Baltimore Convention took the platform and the men pledged to carry out its principles. Hence we follow the flag raised at Cincinnal, carried to Baltimore, and upical by all our old leaders, and by nearly the whole body of the rank and file. When wise men thus sound the alarm, and the country calls to duty, let no man faiter.

PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH.

Senator Wilson had a long interview with the President resterday. He says since the adjournment of Congress be knot traveled over 13 000 miles, and made 125 speeches on the stamp, and expects to make three more before the day of the Presidential election.